THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

"The Paper" Charter!

MORE OF THE DEAD LOCK!

The State Debt!

STATEMENT FROM THE TREASURY!

Executive Appointments!

REPUBLICAN APPORTIONMENT!

Senatorial and Representative!

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1871.

SENATE.

The Paper's Printing Company bill of Pittsburgh was reported favorably.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill for bank inspector in Indiana county.

THE DEAD LOCK.

After various ineffectual endeavors to pass private bills from the House, to call up private calendars, and to extend the time of daily sessions, the Senate took up, and confirmed, various

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

for local military positions.

THE STATE DEBT.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution reciting that one million seven hundred thousand dollars of State debt had been reduced, leaving a balance in the treasury of over two millions, asking the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund what further legislation is necessary to dispose of the surplus. Laid over.

Mr. BUCKALEW'S bill, introducing cumulative voting in election of borough councils, passed and went to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE.

REPUBLICAN APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the Republican apportionment reported from the Committee this morning:

SENATORIAL.

Philadelphia, four.
Chester and Delaware, one.
Montgomery, one.
Lehigh and Carbon, one.
Bucks, one.
Berks, one.
Lancaster, one.
Schuylkill, one.
Northampton, Marion, Pike and Warne, one.
Dauphin and Lebanon, one.
Luzerne, one.
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, one.
Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, one.
Lycoming, McKean, Potter and Tioga, one.
Centre, Mifflin and Union, one.
Clinton, Cameron, Forest, Clearfield, Clarion and Elk, one.
Cumberland and York, one.
Huntingdon, Adams and Franklin, one.
Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, one.
Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder one.
Allegheny three.
Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson one.
Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland one.
Beaver, Washington one.
Armstrong, Butler, Lawrence one.
Mercer, Venango one.
Crawford one.
Erie, Warren one.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Philadelphia, eighteen members.
Montgomery two.
Bucks two.
Lehigh two.
Susquehanna and Wyoming, two.
Columbia and Montour, one.
Berks, five.
Chester, three.
Clarion, one.
York, two.
Franklin, one.
Cumberland, one.
Juniata and Perry, one.
Northampton, Carbon and Monroe, three.
Pike and Wayne, one.
Luzerne, five.
Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan, three.
Schuylkill, three.
Delaware, one.
Lancaster, four.
Dauphin, two.
Adams, one.
Northumberland, one.
Union and Snyder, one.
Huntingdon and Mifflin, one.
Centre, one.
Clinton and Caleron.
Forest and Clarion, one.
Erie, two.
Mercer and Butler, three.
Beaver and Washington, two.
Tioga, Potter and McKean, two.
Clearfield and Elk, one.
Warren and Venango, two.
Crawford, two.
Lawrence, one.
Allegheny (outside of Pittsburgh) five.

In Pittsburgh, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards are entitled to one member; Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards one member.

Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland, four.
Green, one.
Fayette, one.
Cambria, one.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, two.
Blair, one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The bill from the Senate, restoring spring elections, passed finally, with amendments by Mr. White exempting Allegheny City, and by Mr. Kerr exempting Pittsburgh from its provisions. Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Williamsport are also excluded.

NEGATIVED.

Mr. STRANG offered a resolution as representing the sentiment of the Republican members, that no action should be taken by the House on any private bill introduced in either house after April 14th, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived, yeas 60, nays 84, it requiring two-thirds.

RAILROAD ACTION.

The bill allowing mining and railroad companies in Wyoming, Luzerne and Wayne counties to merge and lease, which was voted down last week was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, and after a most exhaustive discussion, the friends of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association opposing, it passed a second reading. Yeas 47, nays 38.

THE DEAD LOCK GETTING SERIOUS.

The dead lock between the two Houses of Legislature is getting serious. The Democrats are perfectly

ORGANIZED,

and for the past two or three weeks have quietly, but effectually interposed checks to House legislation, insisting on the passage of an apportionment bill satisfactory to themselves and amending the Philadelphia registry law before they will allow the House private bills to reach final passage in the Senate. Thus far the Democrats have had no concert of action, but to-night the Republican Senators held a caucus in which their policy was fully discussed and they unanimously resolved to

STAND BY EACH OTHER,

sacrificing their private business to the passage of what they deemed a just Apportionment Bill.

The House Republicans also held a caucus to-night, concluding at near ten o'clock, at which a similar policy was adopted, but the wheels of public legislation are not to be stopped. The Republicans in the House will pass their

APPORTIONMENT BILL,

probably this week, it being the special order to-morrow till disposed of, and it will then go to the Conference Committee, the almost certain disagreement of which will produce

OPEN RUPTURE

between the two Houses.

BUFFALO

STOPPED BY ICE.

BUFFALO, March 29.—The propeller Araxes from Toledo, laden with corn, has been outside the harbor since 11 A. M. unable to get in because of the ice which extends in an unbroken mass for a distance of six or seven miles.

CANAL.

The Board of Trade this morning appointed twelve delegates to attend the Commercial Convention at New York to consider the future management of the canals and the reduction of the toll sheet.

FIRES.

NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The town of Trucku, California, on the Pacific Railroad was yesterday discovered in flames. Several lives of women and children were lost. The town will probably be destroyed.

NEAR DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 29.—A tavern in Bedford, fourteen miles from Detroit, kept by a German named Schultz, was burned yesterday morning. Schultz and his wife perished in the flames. Three children escaped.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 74. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

CONGRESS.

San Domingo!

FIELD DAY IN SENATE!

Harlan Closes the Discussion!

SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS PUNCTURED!

A Motion to Lay on the Table!

THE EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT!

The Resolutions Shelved!

WHO VOTED AND HOW!

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate took up in the morning hour Mr Anthony's resolution to amend the order of business so that any bill on the South passed by the House may be considered at the present session.

Mr. CASSERLY, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion made yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, and particularly reconstructing measures, had been

DICTATED AND PREPARED

by 'republican caucuses. The enforcement bill and similar measures had been pushed through by a majority by all night sessions and the physical exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. ANTHONY reiterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bend the conscience or judgment of members and defended the caucus system as indispensable and a time-honored expedient for asserting the sentiments of members of a party on a given subject.

Mr. WILSON corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion. He was here for SIX YEARS, when there was an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that majority repeatedly canvassed the Senate upon pending legislation. Something had been said by Mr. Casserly complaining that the minority had been compelled to stay up all night, but there were not now nor so bright sessions as in the great struggles of 1857 and '58, when the Republican party had a little success because they were sober men. The majority toward morning were generally found stretched out on sofas.

After further discussion the subject went over without action by the expiration of the hour.

SAN DOMINGO DISCUSSION RESUMED.

Mr. SCHURZ resumed the floor and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnishes no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect San Domingo against Baez. One of the leading objects of the San Domingo Expedition seemed to have been to protect Baez from his own subjects. In this connection he was reminded of the statement made yesterday by the Senator from Wisconsin. Baez in the matter of annexation was influenced by motives as patriotic and unselfish motives believing such a step would bring peace to his countrymen. He (Schurz) had read carefully the abstract of the forthcoming report of the Commission and he found an interesting exhibition of corruption and falsehood in that pure patriot Baez. He there found among other items bill to be paid by the United States of $96,000 for property destroyed by Spaniards and $600,000 back salaries. How the heart of that patriot ached to sacrifice its personal ease to the welfare of his fellow-citizens with a snug sum of $30,000 in his pocket and $600,000 to be divided among his friends and relatives who were mainly constituted the Dominican police force.

In regard to the Secretary of the Navy the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked for the reading yesterday of the report of Admiral Poor and that of Admiral Lee with an air that seemed to say it completely disposed of the subject. In the one Secretary had the effrontery to put over his own signature a statement that the Executive Department had not chosen to take part in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic. This was in the face of the instructions issued by the Navy Department to send such vessels of naval commanders as Dominica had acted in upholding and protecting Baez not only against Hayti but against his own subjects. It was known that a United States vessel of war conveyed troops for Baez from Agra to San Domingo. Admiral Poor became the friend of Baez and his personal staff from one point to another that he might take personal command of troops. He (Schurz) would we have thought that during the rebellion an English war vessel had transported rebel troops from Charleston to Mobile? Would not that have been thought an act of war? The United States flag had been carried in the hand of the Commander Baez, when advancing against Cabral's forces in order to deceive the latter into the belief that they came with the support of the troops of the United States. He had been informed by a member that went with Baez into the United States Commission to San Domingo, that on occasion of a threatened attack by Lupeon upon the Baez faction, rockets were given to them from the United States vessel Congress, to signal that ship for relief if the attack was made. Dominicans were afraid of these rockets and sent one of them off to see what it would do, and then a boat load of men, armed with muskets out of the vessel Congress. He (Schurz) whether they landed or not he did not know, but the Secretary of the Navy had given his sanction to such a piece of intelligence. He (Schurz) disclaimed any ill feeling against the President, but had come to the conclusion that the administration would not be broken down unless it broke itself down, and it was not for him but for the country to say how far it had gone in that direction. It was time now to dispel the confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest the usurpation of power which had begun slowly and with cat like step was creeping upon this country.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Howe) had likened the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to Brutus but he should have remembered the dagger of Brutus was not leveled at his party but went straight into the heart of Caesarism and the Senator would remember the world had since agreed to call Brutus "noblest Roman of them all."

Mr. MORTON said he had referred yesterday to the fact that while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico had been notified by the United States not to make hostile demonstrations on her part would be permitted towards Texas. Senator Schurz has denied that any threat was ever uttered against Mexico. He (Mr. Morton) now reiterated that the whole tenor of the dispatches at the time of the annexation to Mexico was that any demonstration on her part against Texas would be viewed as an act of war. In support of his statement he had read from the dispatches referred to and also from confirmatory remarks made by Mr. Benton in the Senate of the United States, which he quoted from Texas history, and stated that Mr. Upshen, then Secretary of State said, so soon as the treaty of annexation was signed the United States would send a sufficient force to protect Texas from any aggression.

Mr. SCHURZ said the difference between the case of Texas and San Domingo was, in the former a diplomatic threat was addressed to Mexico, a thing destitute of special significance, but in the case of San Domingo a military order was issued.

Mr. MORTON replied that was a distinction without a difference, because in the case of Texas the United States Government promptly ordered to the Texan coast to act as the emergency might require.

Further controversy between Messrs. Morton and Schurz as to the analogy between the two cases was stopped by the Vice President, who informed the Senate that a letter from Cabral in reference to the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had been received by letter to that Senator, but had not laid it before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON.—"Let us have it read."

Mr. HAMLIN—"I don't think it ought to be read."

Mr. SUMNER—"I would be glad to have it read, and I think the petition presented by me the other day from many exiled Dominicans, suffering from the tyranny of Baez should be read."

The Vice President stated that he had declined to lay the letter before the Senate for the same reason that he had excluded the memorial of the Senator from Massachusetts, his own opinion. It was known that a United States vessel of war conveyed troops for Baez from Agra to San Domingo. Admiral Poor became the friend Baez and his personal staff from one point to another that he might take personal command of troops. He (Schurz) would we have thought that during the rebellion an English war vessel had transported rebel troops from Charleston to Mobile? Would not that have been thought an act of war? The United States flag had been carried in the hand of the Commander Baez, when advancing against Cabral's forces in order to deceive the latter into the belief that they came with the support of the troops of the United States. He had been informed by a member that went with Baez into the United States Commission to San Domingo, that on occasion of a threatened attack by Lupeon upon the Baez faction, rockets were given to them from the United States vessel Congress, to signal that ship for relief if the attack was made. Dominicans were afraid of these rockets and sent one of them off to see what it would do, and then a boat load of men, armed with muskets out of the vessel Congress. He (Schurz) whether they landed or not he did not know, but the Secretary of the Navy had given his sanction to such a piece of intelligence. He (Schurz) disclaimed any ill feeling against the President, but had come to the conclusion that the administration would not be broken down unless it broke itself down, and it was not for him but for the country to say how far it had gone in that direction. It was time now to dispel the confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest the usurpation of power which had begun slowly and with cat like step was creeping upon this country.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Howe) had likened the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to Brutus but he should have remembered the dagger of Brutus was not leveled at his party but went straight into the heart of Caesarism and the Senator would remember the world had since agreed to call Brutus "noblest Roman of them all."

Mr. MORTON said he had referred yesterday to the fact that while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico had been notified by the United States not to make hostile demonstrations on her part would be permitted towards Texas. Senator Schurz has denied that any threat was ever uttered against Mexico. He (Mr. Morton) now reiterated that the whole tenor of the dispatches at the time of the annexation to Mexico was that any demonstration on her part against Texas would be viewed as an act of war. In support of his statement he had read from the dispatches referred to and also from confirmatory remarks made by Mr. Benton in the Senate of the United States, which he quoted from Texas history, and stated that Mr. Upshen, then Secretary of State said, so soon as the treaty of annexation was signed the United States would send a sufficient force to protect Texas from any aggression.

Mr. SCHURZ said the difference between the case of Texas and San Domingo was, in the former a diplomatic threat was addressed to Mexico, a thing destitute of special significance, but in the case of San Domingo a military order was issued.

Mr. MORTON replied that was a distinction without a difference, because in the case of Texas the United States Government promptly ordered to the Texan coast to act as the emergency might require.

Further controversy between Messrs. Morton and Schurz as to the analogy between the two cases was stopped by the Vice President, who informed the Senate that a letter from Cabral in reference to the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had been received by letter to that Senator, but had not laid it before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON.—"Let us have it read."

Mr. HAMLIN—"I don't think it ought to be read."

Mr. SUMNER—"I would be glad to have it read, and I think the petition presented by me the other day from many exiled Dominicans, suffering from the tyranny of Baez should be read."

The Vice President stated that he had declined to lay the letter before the Senate for the same reason that he had excluded the memorial of the Senator from Massachusetts, his own opinion. It was known that a United States vessel of war conveyed troops for Baez from Agra to San Domingo. Admiral Poor became the friend of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THE *Hartford Courant* charges "Tammany" with flooding Connecticut, with money to secure a Democratic victory.

THE EFFORT to abolish the purchase system in the English army, has met with considerable resistance, but we have, as yet, heard of no argument so conclusive as that of Sir John Pakington, who remonstrates against the abolition of the system because "it will disgust the army." Sir John ought to try once more and maybe he could find some little better reason for keeping up a system confessedly a source of great corruption.

IN SPITE of the declarations of Governor Alcorn, Mississippi does seem to be in need of a little assistance. In ten days' time no less than fifteen school houses have been burned in that State. Independent of other numerous outrages that have been perpetrated, these acts of burning down school houses are about as good evidence of the lawless condition of the South as could be presented. We are half inclined to think that Governor Alcorn is endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders, and that he is neither as fair nor just to the party who placed him in power as he ought to be.

SOME Southern [illegible] could interfere. The *Aberdeen Weekly Examiner* says that a few weeks ago it was inclined to doubt the existence of any such body as the Ku-Klux, but now the evidence is strong and convincing, and as the troopers *do* exist, and as they *will* make midnight rides, it is much wiser to behave so as not to give occasion for their visits, than to arm and resist them. The *Weekly* need not feel alarmed; the Ku-Klux will not visit it; it is behaving well.

FROM every quarter and on every hand, Governor Stevenson is receiving severe rebuke for his speech in the Senate. The *Louisville Daily Commercial*, in commenting upon that portion of the speech where the Governor stated, that during the last three and a half years he administered the affairs of the government, not more than half a dozen instances of violence occurred, says:

If we add to the crimes of robbery, burglary, rape, and murder,, which have been committed upon persons of color, the instances of personal chastisement by lashes upon the bare back, all which we estimate at more than a thousand, and those other crimes where they have been compelled to quit an employment, or remove from a neighborhood, and those other crimes where they have been deterred by threats from voting, we believe the entire number will exceed ten thousand, and in all this carnival of crime there has not been a single conviction, or any punishment whatever by any State Court for any of these outrages inflicted upon a white person.

Between half a dozen cases and ten thousand, there is sufficient room at all events for believing that one or the other of these parties labors under a mistake.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

It is with sincere regret we notice the effort made to repeal the Act for the creation of the Board of Public Charities. What may be the real object of the originator of such an effort we cannot conceive, unless it is personal in its nature. It will be a great shame if the State of Pennsylvania gives to itself a record of this nature. Independent of all other considerations, we regard such a Board as an absolute necessity, in every State of the Union, if for no other purpose, to protect those incapable of protecting themselves. To deprive them of this barrier between their infirmities and oppression, can find no extenuation, and there is not a man or woman living in the State of Pennsylvania to-day that really desires any such action. The amount of money expended to maintain this Board, is but a mite in comparison with the immense amount of good directly and indirectly returned therefrom, and it would show an economy totally at variance with common humanity, to urge that the Act should be repealed because of the expense necessary to maintain it.

Outside of the traveling expenses, there are none, save as salaries for the General Agent and corresponding Secretary. This brings us to the mention of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, the General Agent of the Board. A better appointment could not we think have been made. A gentleman well advanced in years, a skilful and most excellent physician, an upright moral and conscientious man, and above all with a heart where every pulsation beats in kindly sympathy for the distressed and oppressed, he unites all the elements necessary to constitute a most invaluable officer for such a work. The simple fact that *he* is the General Agent, is sufficient to satisfy us that every dollar and dime of the salary paid is fully earned. Were this not so Dr. Wilmer Worthington would not retain his office one hour, but would have resigned long ago.

We are constrained to believe that there is some bitterness in the movement made to get this act repealed. To urge that the Board is useless would be to cast reflections on some of the very best citizens of our State, and at the same time would be palpably untrue. It is essentially necessary, and, we repeat, it would be a disgrace to our State, to deprive those over whom this Board has visitorial powers, of the protection from oppression that the existence alone of the Board exerts. Just as trifling is it to assert that the Board costs too much. Neither of these grounds can be the true one. There is something more, hidden away under a cloak, but be it what it may we most earnestly hope that our Legislature will not repeal the act. If there are objectionable gentlemen on the Board let them be removed, which could readily be done with regard to any of them, by simply suggesting their resignation. They are all gentlemen and the *suggestion* would be sufficient. At present they have examined and reported on about two-thirds of the State Institutions, and it is believed they can complete the work in another year. In this way the whole State will have been surveyed, and full information gained and be a matter of record. To repeal the act now, would be to close the work when only partly performed and shut out the inmates of a portion of the State Institutions, from the redress of any grievances, or the amelioration of their condition, should either the one or the other be required. Independent however of this, we hope that the Legislature of the State, will not repeal the act, but will allow it to stand for all time, so that there may be always a committee of able men not only to make an intelligent distribution of the funds of the State applied to charitable objects, but also with visitorial powers to protect the weak and the unfortunate.

1868--1872.

When Horatio Seymour played his little double-faced game with Salmon P. Chase, in the City of New York for the Presidential nomination and won, the Democratic party lost all chances of a victory. Had Mr. Chase been nominated, the Republican nominee, would, at all events, have had great difficulty in securing an election. The condition of affairs in the Republican party, so far as harmony was concerned, seemed to be vastly more discordant, than at the present moment. Through the impeachment trial, an element had arisen, that bid fair to work much mischief. Ross of Kansas, Fessenden of Maine, Grimes of Iowa, Fowler of Tennessee, Henderson of Missouri, and Trumbull of Illinois, seven powerful and influential Republicans, had rendered themselves obnoxious to the party, by their votes on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Chief Justice of the United States, who gained his position not only out of respect to his talents and ability, but because he was regarded as a sound and thorough representative of his party, had turned his back on those who placed him in power, and deliberately struck out for the foundation of a new organization, or in the event of failure, for the nomination by the Democracy. With such a leader, backed, as it was said, by the seven men who it was declared had broken their Republican faith, a giant enemy to Republican success was thought to have sprung into existence, the effect of which would be, if not to elect a third party candidate, at all events to defeat any Republican nomination. Then, as now, we were cautioned to be very guarded and careful of all we did and said, because these men wielded a vast influence in the Republican ranks, and could and would, if not conciliated, wreck and ruin the party. Compromise, concession and palliation were urged, and the same class and character of time serving journals as exist at present, urged the same doubts and fears as they urge now. General Grant had assumed a positive position in connection with the office of Secretary of War, and had not only made himself odious to Johnson, but indirectly to Mr. Chase and Secretary McCullough, who had joined hands with the seven Senators named to nominate the Chief Justice. Then as now, conservative journals urged that it would not be policy to nominate Mr. Grant, but that some other man less prominently connected with impeachment, should be selected as a compromise. These facts, or most of them, occurred, it will be remembered, on the 18th day of May, 1868, when the vote on impeachment was taken, and it will also be remembered that on the 22d of the same month, General Grant, at Chicago, was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for President.

From the moment that nomination was made, Mr. Chase, it was asserted turned his attention to breaking up the Republican party by organizing a third party. This was continued until some time in July, when the memorable letter to J. J. Cisco was said to have been written, in which Mr Chase pledged himself to support the nominee of the Democratic Convention to be held at New York on the 4th of July. On that day the Convention met, and on the tenth of the same month, Horatio Seymour went back on his pledge and accepted the nomination. Mr. Chase received four votes.

We briefly refer to these facts for the purpose of recalling to mind, that the Republican party is the standard bearer of *living* principles, that gives it a cohesive power totally unknown to the Democracy. It can bear strife, it can afford to lose here and there a disappointed politician or an angry man, for its vitality is not alone in the past, but belongs to the present and to the future. To hope that any party carrying the standard of progression will not make enemies within itself, is to expect that human nature will turn awry for the sole benefit of Republicanism. The Campaign of 1872 is not filled with any forebodings to us. We do not rely on any one man to carry the election successfully, but believe that the occasion will bring to the surface, the instrument to carry out and fulfil the mission of the Republican party. A mission that has not yet been accomplished, and one, that if it does not spread broad-cast all over the land one universal and common right of manhood and citizenship—North, South, East and West,—its existence will have been in vain. In 1872 we expect and believe the masses of the party will do as they did in 1868, select their candidate and carry on the great work successfully to the end.

On the other hand, the Democratic party wants cohesive power, simply because it is endeavoring to force the people backwards rather than forwards. So long as Democracy continues to entertain this idea, just so long will it be defeated in national elections. If it were possible for that party to nominate a progressive man, it might hope to take advantage of any storm brewing in the Republican ranks. But it is not possible for it to do so, because Democracy does not desire progress. It would undo what has been done, revive old contentions, destroy the barriers raised to secure a peaceful future, and renew the old doctrine of State rights, fraught with so much evil. The nominations of Seymour and Blair in 1868 construed the defeat of the Democratic party, but it could not avoid making them. It is tied down to rebel proclivities and rebel sentiments that hang around its neck with the sturdy grip of the old man of the mountain, and it cannot shake them off. It was powerless to escape in 1868, and the present Southern manipulations endorsed by Blair in the Senate, will make it powerless to escape in 1872, and the Democratic Convention will make the same foolish and suicidal nominations, that the New York Convention did four years before.

We desire in this connection to advert to the present appearances of disaffection in the Republican ranks. Those who are filled with forebodings in this respect, are simply confounding the questions that have sprung up in the present, with the cardinal principles and vital issues of the Republican party. The annexation of San Domingo has not been, is not now nor will it be in 1872 an issue of Republicanism. Democracy *dares* not make it such. The President of the United States may desire annexation, and Senator Sumner may be opposed to it, but after all that may be said, after all the fuss and noise and disturbance, the National Republican Convention of 1872 will determine what are and what are not issues for the Republican party, no matter whether these issues may conflict with the present views of the President or of Senator Sumner. For this reason we say that these fears that seem to have crept over some are premature at all events. There is no disaffection relative to the cardinal principles of the party, no difference of opinion with regard to the platform of the Convention of 1868.

THE GAS WELLS OF ERIE.

Nature's Own Illuminator--Light and Heat for Nothing.

A letter from Erie, Pa., to the Cleveland *Leader* contains the following:

The coal, the iron and the petroleum have long since become matters of such familiar, every-day association as to have passed definitely out of view as topics for discussion, but the gas wells have yet the savor of newness, and in deference to the interest recently drawn to the subject a brief glimpse of the matter, with especial reference to the Erie district, is here attempted,

For nearly half a century springs in the vicinity had yielded a viscid iridescent scum that later wisdom showed to be petroleum. Forty years ago some men digging a well for a potash mill, on the banks of Mill Creek, north of the present Sixth street, had struck a vein of gas which nearly suffocated the diggers before they could escape from the well. The hole was filled up and another dug a few rods nearer the creek, but with a similar result. Since then it has been a standard diversion among the Erie youth to thrust elder tubes into the soft mud of the stream near that point, crown the top with a hollow clay point and light the jet of gas at the end.

THE FIRST GASS WELL.

Among those whose faith in petroleum took the form of an actual experiment was Mr. G. F. Brevillier, a bright, intelligent German, whose energies up to the winter of 1865 had been exclusively devoted to the candle and soap manufacture. Joining with three or four neighbors, Mr. Brevillier formed a company, and to this new corporation leased the privileges of boring a well in a corner of his back yard. The corporators were all working men, and their auger descended rapidly. A slight trace of oil had been found at a depth of 400 feet, but only a trifle—the well was a failure, and as such was abandoned. Mr. Brevillier now endeavored to secure the privilege of using the gas as a fuel in his manufactory, but failing to make any satisfactory terms with his partners the well was left to wheeze and blow for three years, when the company's lease expired, and the property reverted to its original owner, who at once laid pipes for conveying it to his own house and soap works, where it has since been used. For three years not a single pound of coal has been used on the premises but the various processes of melting fat rendering and soap boiling are carried on with gas, the building is illuminated, and a friendly beacon burns from the top of the establishment and lights that quarter of the city. With all this, and what he uses for cooking, warming and lighting his house, Mr. Brevillier is enabled to use about one-sixth of the gas furnished by his well. The other five-sixths are wasted through the safety valve attached to the receiver. The success of this enterprise led to others of a similar character, and since 1868 the subject has been rapidly growing in interest. During this period thirty wells have been sunk within the city limits, in all of which gas has been discovered. Of the thirty wells four or five have failed, but in every case the failure has resulted from defective management in tubing the orifice, rather than from any want of gas,

THE CONRAD BREWERY.

Just across the creek from the establishment of Mr. Brevillier, already described, stands the Conrad Brewery, in connection with which a gas well was opened barely two weeks ago. Here may be seen vats boiling with incipient lager within an inch of their top, but never boiling over; malt ovens working from hour to hour without becoming a degree too hot or too cold, and the dial of the steam gauge pointing to 75 without the change of a pound in a day, and all this without the slightest care from any one. The perfect uniformity of the presure keeps the stream of flame under the boiler or kiln at an exact, unvarying strength, which supplies the most perfect heat ever known to a brewer. Mr. Conrad uses about one-fourth of the gas supplied by his well.

THE FLOURING MILL FIRM

of Oliver and Bacon was one of the pioneers in utilizing the gas for steam purposes. Their well was commenced not quite a year ago, and was finished in June of last year.

THE ERIE GAS WORKS.

It may be doubted, however, whether any enterprise of the kind in Erie has been more entirely felicitous in its results than the opening of a well by the City Gas Company. The well was put down near the main reservoir of the company, and its completion has yielded a uniform daily supply of 24,000 cubic feet. This the judicious managers pour at once into their reservoir, and add to it 12,000 feet of manufactured gas, thus securing the 36,000 feet required for a day's supply for the city. As an example of the comfort and economy that [illegible] by the possession of a gas well we shall venture to describe briefly the heat and lighting arrangements of a

SINGLE DWELLING IN ERIE,

that of ex-Senator Lowry. From the well, pipes lead to every grate in the house, to the kitchen range and to the smaller tubes which supply the chandeliers. In the fire places are laid hollow French imitations of hickory wood cast in *kaolin*, and pierced with minute holes to permit the escape of the gas. An inch pipe supplies the apparent firewood with gas, and a small bronze wheel, turned to the right or left regulates the supply. An instant is sufficient to light the gas, and half a turn of the wheel increases the blaze from a tiny flickering taper to a bright generous flame which fills the grate, lights the remotest corner of the room and rolls with a cheering roar and sparkle up into the broad chimney. With fourteen fires thus alight, with not less than sixty gaslights burning in his house and about his grounds, Mr. Lowry has lived during the past winter in a constant atmosphere of summer. Midnight is to him no darker than a summer noon, and he snaps his fingers at the terrors of January. He even warms his cellar as a comfort to the domestic who dries the family washing down there in preference to hanging them in the open air.

It would be easy to describe other establishments in Erie at which this new illuminator has been utilized, but the foregoing will suffice to indicate its value. The questions which remain are:

1—IS IT PERMANENT?

This can, of course, only be decided by long experience. Up to this time there is every possible indication that the wells now opened may yield an uninterrupted supply for centuries. The Brevillier well is now in its seventh year, and its yield has been steady and undiminished. In most cases the first opening of the vein has been followed by an extraordinary rush of gas, which has lasted from three days to a month, when the well would reach its natural condition, and yield from that time a steady, uniform supply. In some cases, as at the Erie Car Works, the supply has increased with the lapse of time.

2—IS SUCCESS CERTAIN?

With proper management it is believed that not more than one well in ten should fail. Of the three or four useless wells now in Erie, the failure of each is traced to some specific neglect or misfortune. In one case a strong vein of salt water interfered to prevent success; in another, heavy surface water and defective tubing have cut off the gas supply after it had commenced to flow. To drill successfully requires care and experience, but with these every citizen of Erie who has a square rod of ground and $1,500 to invest in a well, may henceforth set cold and darkeness at defiance.

THE COST OF GAS WELLS.

As would readily be supposed, much depends upon the character of the rock to be overcome, and the depth which is required to reach. The average depth of the Erie wells is 600 feet, and their average cost $1,500. They each yield from 10,0000 to 30,000 feet of gas per day, and in some cases have repaid their entire cost within three months.

Going for the Saints--A Raid on Mormondom.

There is a tough time coming for poor Brigham Young, for the Lion of Utah is to be hearded in his den. The Rev. Messrs. McDonald, of Boston, Boole, of New York, and Inskip, of Baltimore, start next summer for a tour across the plains, taking with them a big tent capable of holding four thousand persons. After attending to the regeneration of California, the reverend gentlemen will move homeward by way of Salt Lake, where they will set up their huge tabernacle, and hold an old-fashioned camp-meeting directly under Brigham's patriarchal nose. It is said that a great many Mormons were formerly Methodists, and are homesick for the old fold. Our own opinion is that, with free preaching in Utah the Mormon system of concubinage, at least, hasn't twenty years' life in it.—*Tribune.*

A ACAPULCO correspondent writes: After several months of political agitation, this State of Guerrero enjoys at last peace. Gen. Timenese having been thoroughly defeated by the Federal troops and National Guards, under command of Don Diego Alvarez, re-opening our communication with the city of Mexico. Nevertheless Timenes and Nava are yet at the head of about 300 Pintes, with whom they keep certain mountain fastnesses and defy further persecution.

A Modern Duel at Bladensburg.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday contains the following:

Since the departure of the Southern chivalry from the halls of legislation here, and the infusion of so much new blood and new ideas into the material making up our population, there have been but few appeals to the false "code of honor"—the duello. The general sense of the public has, in a great measure, frowned down this barbarous mode of settling differences, and it has been generally supposed that we would have no more of it in this District. Two of our ex army officers, however, determined to revive the practice by settling a dispute at the point of a revolver. There has been a feud of some years' standing between them, which originated at first at Fort Fetterman, on the frontier, and caused considerable bitterness between them. The necessity of complying with army orders separated them for a time, but they met again in St. Louis, Missouri, where the old bad blood was shown again on each side. Nothing worse resulted from the meeting than the expenditure of a large amount of chin music, which was garnished with the usual obscenity and calling of hard names. After this the parties were separated again by the exigencies of the service, until recently both were mustered out of the service in accordance with a late act of Congress, and came to this city to settle their account. They met by accident on Monday evening in the bar-room of the National Hotel, when the feud was renewed with increased acrimony, and having no other weapons with which to wreak vengeance on each other they seized tumblers, decanters and bottles and let fly at each other with such a will that the large crowd in the room were obliged to duck and dodge to escape the effect of the missiles.

Friends interfered, and the combatants were taken off. These told each of them that they had acted foolishly. Neither could understand the matter in that light, and nothing but blood could appease the wrath of the belligerents.

A challenge was sent and accepted. The next matter was the selection of a second by the challenged party, who, it is said, in the emergency, called on the bar-keeper, who had witnessed the bottle combat, to act as his "friend." The bar keeper is understood to have declined, when, fortunately, a military friend came on the scene and consented to act. Everything was soon arranged, and the old classic ground of Bladensburg was selected for the dead ly encounter. On the part of one it was proposed that they should fight at the length of a handkerchief, each holding a corner. This the seconds would not permit, and the legitimate number of places agreed upon. The names of the principals are Captain Garrettson, who has acted as Assistant Quartermaster since the commencement of the war in the different parts of the country, and Capt. Grosvenor, late of the Fourth United States Cavalry. Their seconds were Major Bayard, late of the Ninth Cavalry, brother of the General of that name who was killed at Fredericksburg, and Captain Doyle, late of the Tenth Cavalry.

The party proceeded to the battle ground early on Tuesday morning last, and having been duly placed, proceeded to blaze away at each other to the extent of five shots each, one shot only having taken affect in the shoulder of Captain Grosvenor, inflicting only a slight flesh wound.

The combatants were taken off the field of glory, and it is hoped that the wounded honor of both has been appeased. It will be generally admitted that they were either very nervous, or that they are poor hands at using the revolver, when so much powder was wasted without sending one or the other, or perhaps both, to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

A Very Remarkable Rat.

We often hear stories related of the wonderful cunning and knowledge of the rat, but one is told—says the Ogdensburg (N. Y.,) *Journal*—of a recent occurrence in which a real old gray rat was the hero, and the incident whereof took place in that city, which is equal to the best. A lady who has a number of fine hens, to which she has devoted a good deal of care and attention during the winter, in hopes to obtain an early and a fair crop of fresh eggs, was surprised at the meagre result actually reached. The hens made a noise, in singing and cackling, enough for every day layers, and yet only occasionally did she get an egg.

The lady at length determined to watch operations and ascertain if possible the cause of failure. She saw the hens go upon the nest, but if she was not present when they came off no egg was found. At length constant watching and waiting solved the mystery. A day or two since, while on the watch, a hen came off the nest and commenced cackling. Almost [illegible] saw come out of a hole and running into a barrel, which was thrown down upon its side, and in which the hen's nest was, at once nosed the egg out upon the ground, then laid down upon its back and getting the egg between its fore paws and hose, commenced sculling, when two other rats came out and taking the rat with the egg by the hind legs, dragged it, egg and all, into the hole. The lady affirms that she can substantiate the foregoing fact by at least three living witnesses. If any one can tell a more remarkable rat story than this we would like to hear it.

True to Our Reputation.

The German *Correspondent* says: "Every medal has its reverse," says the proverb, and we have just been assured that the *materiel* so liberally supplied to France during the late war by American speculators, and about which German journals so often remonstrated, did us little harm and our enemies as little good. It appears at present certain that the clothing furnished to the French troops from beyond the Atlantic was made from "shoddy," so that if a soldier accidently stumbled, his knees instantaneously made their way through his trowsers, and a weak back let the cartridge roll out. In care and tenderness, lest the arms should suddenly part company with the body. These articles were probably delivered as suitable and appropriate accompaniments to the shoes with paste-board soles previously distributed to the French infantry. The rifles are said to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 33 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, W. F. GOODWIN, 466 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.
mh23:s69

Another Contribution to History.

One of the spoils of war seized by the Prussians in Paris was a curious official document, sent to Napoleon in 1869 by Colonel Stoffel, military *attache* of the French Embassy in Berlin. It has just been published in Germany. Colonel Stoffel submitted some political observations as a supplement to the military details which he was directed to procure. In this memorandum, he made the following remarks: "First—War is inevitable, and will be brought on by some trifling cause, Second—Prussia does not intend to attack France; she has no wish to go to war, but will do her utmost to avoid a rupture. Third—Prussia is sharp-sighted enough to foresee that however much she may be desirous to avoid it, war is sure to break out; she is, therfore, straining every nerve to be prepared for the fatal moment. Fourth—France, being careless and ignorant of existing realities in this country, is not likely to judge of the situation as accurately as Prussia." It appears that the writer of this document was sent to Berlin to observe the military preparations of Prussia, and as his report carries the weight of official authority, the revelation is an important chapter of history. It goes to confirm the received opinion that the war was fated to occur, but that King William was too shrewed to begin it, while the nature of his preparations showed that he was fully aware of the designs of Napoleon.

Buried Alive for Four Days.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* says:

"Some days since we gave an account of the caving in of a well, about six miles from town, in High Prairie township, upon a young man named John Shelf, who had taken a contract for cleaning it out. Since that time up to yesterday afternoon he had been confined in a living tomb, under forty feet of earth, without air or substance. Men have been working ever since the well caved in upon the unfortunate man, endeavoring to remove the earth, but it was of so compact a nature that the task was fraught with great difficulty, and it was not until Tuesday afternoon that the poor fellow was reached. When found he was still alive, although his lower limbs were dead. The poor fellow was on his knees, with his hands resting against the side of the well, a few feet from the bottom. He retained his senses until he died, which was about eleven o'clock Tuesday night. He was buried yesterday afternoon. Pat McCarthy, a well digger of this city, dug him out. How he existed for four days and four nights, thus buried in the earth, is a mystery."

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the despondingmind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvellous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the med cine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room, which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer, of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is therefore safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleans the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 33 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, W. F. GOODWIN, 466 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.
mh23:s69

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WILLIAM
SEMPLE'S.

At 1 87½c. Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $8 50. Japanese Silk Robes.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At $1 25. Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 50. Gros Grain Black Silks, extra wide.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins.
At 18½c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Poplins, spring colors.
At 33 and 37½c., Alpaca Plaids, extra wide.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Makes of Calicos.
At 12½c., yard-wide Sheeting, extra good.
At 50c., 10-4 White Twilled Sheeting.

New Silks! New Silks!
New Spring Dress Goods.
New Cassimeres and Jeans.
Fine Scotch Ginghams.
Percales and Chintzes.
White P. K.'s, Nainsooks, &c.
Housekeeping Dry Goods of all kinds.

Will open on TUESDAY, 28th, a large lot of NEW SPRING DELAINES at 12½c a yard.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:os8

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON.
mh24:o69 ON THE PREMISES.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal

NOTICE.—In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "A Company to Erect a Bridge over the Ohio River, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at or near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, Allegheny County, to the City of Allegheny," will be opened as follows, to-wit:

At the office of Roberts, Martin & Co., in Temperanceville, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th days of April, 1871.

At the office of D. L. Patterson & Co., No. 74 Water avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1871.

At the office of R. H. & H. E. Davis, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of April 1871; and

At the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871.

The books will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.
mh23:s69

"HILL & ADAMS
Sewer Pipe Company."
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile &c.
Office and Warehouse,
Nos. 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. mh25:os5

THE PLACE
To Buy Cheap.
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
JEWELERS, 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, GOLD CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A fine assortment of Ladies' Gold Watches at all prices. mh25

FERTILIZERS.
Eureka Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
We have a credit with the Allegheny Fertilizer Co., for a number of tons of this celebrated Fertilizer, which they will furnish pure and fresh, and which we will sell at
$40 Per Ton—Cash.
This price is much below cost. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
mh11 s2-8TTHS 137 LIBERTY STREET.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1333 CHESTNUT STREET,
se18:d6-TTHS Philadelphia.

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burt's Grammars, and Cowley's system of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. de8:z6

600 BUSHELS CHOICE PEACH BLOW POTATOES to arrive.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
mh31 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

for New Goods,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
At $2.00,
SPRING SHAWLS,
A Great Bargain.
10c., Ladies' Cotton Hose.
12½c., Gents' Cotton Socks, heavy double heels
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves.
At $1.25. Ladies' Real Kid Gloves—an extra bargain.
$1.00. Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
$1, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.
75c., Ladies' Corset Skirts.
At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 3c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Infant's Embroidered Robes and Waists.
Embroidered and Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Lace and Linen Pointed Collars.
Ladies' Satchels, a Job lot, very cheap.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
The stock is complete in every department, and by far the largest and most handsome I ever had the pleasure of offering.
WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.

W. E. SCHMERTZ
& CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmor

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23-6tl

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	111¼	112
" 1864	111¼	111¾
" 1865	111¼	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	107¾	108
Currency 6s	113½	113½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95½
Do Scrip	92½	92½
Erie	21¾	20½
Reading	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore	102¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113¾	112¾
Rock Island	115¾	114½
Chicago & Alton	87¾	87¾
Do. Preferred	97	96½
St. Paul, Common	62¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	57¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	80	79½
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	57¾
Adams Express	75¾	74¾
U. S. Express	47¾	48¾
Wells, Fargo	42	43

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	83
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	95½
U. S. 10-40	108	Cy. Pacifics	114¾

NEW YORK, March 29, 1871.

Gold firmer to-day, sales having been at 10¾ @10⅞, with the exception of one single transaction at 10¼. Rates of loans were from 1 to 2 per cent.—carrying and flat to 3 per cent. for use. Clearances, $59,000,000.

The Government Bond market is strong and higher. The small amount offered by the Treasury to-day was only $2,529,850, which gave prices an upward start. Awards of two millions at from 108 93-100 to 109 30-100.

Stocks opened strong and active, but after one o'clock Board became weak and prices have declined, under large sales to realize. New York Central and Hudson & Lake Shore are the most freely pressed, and at one time the market showed a decline of one to one and a quarter per cent., but at the close there was some recovery from the lowest point and extreme depression of the day, and the market closed firm. North western, common, has been the leading stock and ruled firm all day. Adams Express was active and higher, while Pacific sold up to 47.

Money easy at 4 per cent.

Southern State securities, on last call, were weak in South Carolinas, but generally firm in the other bonds, especially for Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris.

Sterling exchange, 9¾. Coupons of '81, 115¾; 5-20's of '62, 112; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; do new, 110¾; do of '67, 110¾; do do of '68, 110¾; 10-40's, 108; currency 6's, 114¾. Missouris, 92¾; Tennessees, old, 64¾; do new, 64¾; Virginias, new, 71; do old, 67¾; North Carolinas, old, 46¾; do new, 24.

Western Union Telegraph 57¾; Quicksilver 12¾; Mariposa 5¾; preferred 9¾; Adams Express 75; Wells Fargo 43; American Union 47¾; United States 48¾; Pacific Mail 44¾; New York Central 95¾; Scrip 92¾; Erie 20¾; preferred 42; Harlem 129; pref'd 129½; Reading 103; Michigan Central 121; Michigan and Pacific 113; Northwestern 88¾; preferred 90¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 106; St. Paul 61¾; preferred 79¾; Wabash 57; preferred 79¾; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 30¾; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 119; preferred 125; Ohio and Mississippi 47; C. C. & I. 86¾; Baltimore and Ohio 106; Lake Shore 101¾; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7@8c cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for good sound apples and the market is almost bare; may be quoted at $4@5 per bbl. Unsound apples, and there are a good many of this kind, are hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—Strictly prime fresh butter is in demand and the market is almost bare; we are reported sales at 33@35. Sale 2,000 lbs common grease butter at 11 cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BROOM CORN—4¾@5¾ cts.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 21¾@22—usual advance for small lots. The tendency is downward in sympathy with crude.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshen, 18¾@19; Ohio Goshen, 17¾ @18.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $2.60@bbls per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.50, and Rosendale at $4 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl. according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; sliced, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, a good stand and the market is firmer, but it is difficult to effect sales at any advance; 15 cts may be regarded as the ruling price, though some dealers are holding at 16, and some few sales were made at that figure. For the last few days there seems to be no demand for export and the supply is yet too large for the local demand, and, consequently, the prospects for much of an advance soon are not very good.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, in the trade, at 72, may be quoted at 70 in small lots.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. The receipts for some days past have been unusually light but the supply, nevertheless, has been and is still fully equal to the present requirements. We continue to quote at $6.75@7 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $8.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in stores, $6.00.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are comparatively light and with a continued fair demand, prices are maintained, $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.50@1.55 for white. Nothing but strictly No. 1 will command the outside quotations; sales firm and in steady demand but unchanged; 55@56 buying, and 57@58 selling; we are reported 2,500 bush in bulk, at 55¾; and 1,500 in sacks, at 57. Small sales in store, etc. Corn is steady but unchanged, 70@72, on wharf or track, for mixed to prime yellow; small sales, 73@74 cts demand. Rye is in good demand at $1.05, and the receipts continue light. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged; 90@1.85 for fair to prime spring, and 90@95 for fall. The demand is very limited but the market is almost bare.

GROCERIES—Coffee—a dull market has prevailed in this article for a month past, and at the present time holders show a disposition to meet the views of buyers, who contend that prices have been ruling higher than the supply and demand justify. We may note a decline of full ¼c per lb on Rio, and an easy market for other descriptions, with stocks accumulating on the seaboard. The tendency is growing weak. Sugars—quite an excited market has existed in Raw and Refined Sugars in the last week, and an advance of ¼c has already been realized, by holders with the tendency upward. This, in the face of a decline in gold and large receipts, can only be accounted for by the very large demand from the interior cities and towns whose stocks had been well nigh exhausted. While this demand continues Sugars will command full prices. The west if fully loaded, prices will most likely decline. It is a notable fact that our merchants have replenished their stocks to-day at the lowest price reached this season, and are well able to compete with the eastern markets in every particular as to quality and price if not cheaper. Molasses—for the better grades of New Orleans a firm feeling exists and holders are saying of stock, "offer us 75c and we don't care figures"—Common is let off easier for higher figures—Syrups—keep pace with prices lower, and are going off freely at our refined sugars. Rice—firm, but without any change in figures since our last general report.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS—Fancy Imp. White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 55; other grades, 45@50.

SUGARS—Refined Crushed, 13¾; prime, 13; good, 12½; fully fair, 12; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾ good, 10¼; prime, 10¾; fair, 10; 9¾@10¼; Cuba, 10¼; Havemeyer & Elders, 13¾; A Coffee Sugars—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 66.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.45; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1; Lower grades down to 30cts. $1.10; Fair, $1; Good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 90cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@18. Baled, on wharf, $14@16.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted over 35@40 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 10@10½; do calf, 10@13; dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.00@1.80; Bran, $1.10@1.20; Seconds, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—Dull and drooping and the great bulk of the offerings are in bad condition.

OILS—Linseed Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@98.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9@9¼; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Bellied Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾. Lard, 12¾ in tes and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 12@12½. Beef, Hog, $19.

PEANUTS—8¾@9 cts.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely and the market is less active though as yet there has been no actual decline in prices. We continue to quote at $1.20@1.30 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull and a shade lower; we now quote at $7.00@7.25. Timothy Seed, $6.50@7.00. Flaxseed is in demand with sales at $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5¾ cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Workman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 8; Sugar's Refined, 8.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted, above 8¾@9¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

The oil market continues weak, and while the sales to-day were a little larger than usual, the market can by no means be active. Crude opened about ¼ lower as compared with Tuesday, while refined does not yet seem to have touched bottom.

In noticing, in our last report, the offer by a creek operator to buy 20,000 or 50,000 bbls, we inadvertently stated that after the offer had been accepted here the seller backed—water It was the buyer not the seller that crawfished, and, as before noted, the offer was put out for the purpose of stimulating the market. From all accounts the creek men are not so short as much oil as they can attend to, and there is no question but what the majority of them would a good deal rather sell than buy.

REFINED.

Sales 500 bbls March at 23½; and 1,500 April at 23¾. Latest quotations: March, 23½; April, 23¾; May, 24¼; June, 25¼; July, 25¾; May and June, together, offered at 24¾.

CRUDE.

Sales 1,000 bbls seller April at 10¾; 1,000 do at 10¾; 1,000 seller till July at 10¾; and 1,000 till October at 10¾. On lower creek, 84,000 4,000.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W 80, account J B Barbour; Indiana O W 80, account Kennedy Perrine; O W 308, account Duncan & Y; Brilliant O W 160, account Lockhart, F & Co.

Total ..... 628 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 276 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total bbls shipped ..... 326.

SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 500 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 156 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Union Oil Co., 727 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 727 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 468 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 205 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,457 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 12 M.—Crude 13¼c; Refined: March 23¼c; April 23¾c; May 24¼c; June 25c; July 25¾c.

5:30 P. M.—March 23¼c; April 23¾@23¾c; May 24¼@24½c; June and July 25c. Crude unchanged; dull.

NEW YORK, March 29, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet; crude about 13¾c; refined 23¾c; no sales yet to-day.

3 P. M.—Still dull and lower; crude 13¾@13¾c; no bids above 13¾c; refined 23¾@23¾c and nominal.

ROUSSEVILLE, March 29—11:35 A. M.—Market quiet, with $4,80 offered, and $4.10 asked; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 28—12 M.—Market very quiet, with $4.05 bid and $4.10 asked.

PARKER'S, March 29—2:50 P. M.—Market very quiet; asking 20c.

OIL CITY, March 29—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at lower creek. Buyers offer $4; sellers $4.50. Petroleum City, $4.25 to $4.30. Weather clear and cool.

TIDIOUTE, March 29—11:30 A. M.—Market firm, but very quiet, and nominally $4.10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 29—11:45 A. M.—Market very quiet and dull; nothing doing; $4.00 bid.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 29—11:40 A.M.—Market quiet at $5.80.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts were much larger this week than for several weeks preceding, but notwithstanding the advices from New York were rather unfavorable, the market was fairly active and all that offered were sold at a slight decline as compared with last week, say ¼c to ½ of a cent per pound. Up until noon today the shipments to Communipaw, for Friday's market, footed up some 94 or 95 car loads, and shippers are apprehensive, in consequence of the largely increased shipments, that there will be a hard market at that point. To-day, however, there were but few Cattle in the pens unsold, though if the receipts should continue large during the balance of the week, the indications at present are that there will be a still further decline; as already intimated, eastern shippers were a little bearish to-day, and the reason therefor may be attributed to an expected break in New York on Friday and perhaps the following Monday.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Hull to Gillett	1	1320	5 50
" " Kiemans	3	3,950	5 50
" " Miller	3	3,210	5 80
" " Tomer	2	2,150	6 80
" " Klemans	22	22,830	6 75
Kerwin Vanvorhis	45	50,700	5 50
" " Styer	15	10,400	4 70
" " Kelly	20	19,980	6 25
" " Hildebrand	4	3,970	5 75
Fairall to Miller	1	1,120	7 25
" " Allerton	2	3,970	8 00
" " Tomer	3	3,090	6 12
Atkinson to Tomer	1	1,160	7 00
Shinn to Kelly	8	9,140	6 35
Livingston to Kelly	9	9,350	6 75
" "	1	840	4 00
Host to Allerton	16	23,520	7 85
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:	3	2,930	4 25
" " Kelly	17	20,230	7 00
Pfeiffer " "	17	18,100	6 12
" " Kehler	8	8,620	6 62
McFadden to Klemans	5	7,330	7 50
Brown & Sons to Kelly	53	61,320	6 00
" " Klemans	18	24,680	5 87
Brown to Young	17	20,060	7 10
Johnston to Martin	1	2,000	7 25
Martin to Allerton	6	12,440	7 50
Thompson to Patterson	19	15,940	5 60
Brown to Lamb	24	31,470	7 00
Mullhall to Klemans & Aull	10	12,370	6 65
Lyons to Kehler	10	11,360	6 70
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Neff to Klemans	9	11,280	7 00
" "	5	7,670	5 50
Hartman to Gillett	5	4,830	6 00
" " Richardt	5	4,830	6 00
" " Willar	3	4,220	7 50
Brooks to Klemans	7	11,040	7 62
Stanley to Gillett	9	10,810	6 62
Carnes to Lamb	16	19,163	7 25
Switzer to Kirk & Son	20	19,550	6 90
P. Ashbury sold for:			
Taylor to Allerton	18	20,080	7 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Henderson to Williard	16	16,760	6 75
Clark to Klemans & Aull	3	4,530	7 37
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Sadler, H & B to Gillett	15	20,350	6 00
" "	50	54,430	6 80
" " Kelly	33	40,010	6 00
Trautman & L to Allerton	9	9,930	6 50
Thompson to Kirk & Son	32	39,640	7 25
" " Klemans	64	84,560	6 75
Ward to Gillett	1	830	6 00
" " Lamb	1	1,910	5 75
Neff to Klemans	12	20,550	8 25
McCauly to Klemans	5	8,810	7 25
" " Tomer	2	2,350	7 30
Davis & M to Colderwood	1	1,000	6 50
" " Lonerbaugh	1	970	6 75
Ryser to Klemans	32	45,120	8 00
White "	4	4,200	5 50
" "	14	15,560	6 75

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far this week have been liberal, probably somewhat larger than during the corresponding time last week, but with an active demand, particularly for the better grades, the market has been fairly active and prices fully sustained. Wooled sheep have sold more readily than clipped, and as a relatively better prices, which was in consequence of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to shin the latter. Following is a partial report of the sales this week:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Clark to Alcorn	174	13,990	6 20
" Davis	214	15,580	4 60
Heath & McC to Alcorn	341	31,260	5 85
Pearce to Alcorn	325	29,660	5 80
Osborne to Erisman	121	9,240	5 85
" Pearce	195	14,380	4 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Magruder to Erisman	220	20,180	5 75
Shinn to Tomer	14	1,120	6 50
Kerwin to Loyd	992	79,650	6 40
" Pearce	351	27,930	5 90
" Alcorn	180	12,380	5 90
Clark to Pearce	190	15,200	4 10
Eddy to Davis	220	15,560	3 50
Early to Pancoast	27	1,860	6 30
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Hartley to Latta	107	7,630	6 40
Hartman to Latta	114	9,120	6 40
Long to Pearce	70	7,160	6 25
Kamerer & Co. to Pancost	180	14,220	6 00
Neff to Erisman	181	20,200	6 00
Horner to Latta	182	16,190	6 87
Miller to Pearce	180	14,920	6 00
Scriver to Davis	382	29,900	6 60
Brooks to Erisman	320	27,360	6 60
Snyder to Alcorn	89	6,790	6 00
Hunt to Erisman	86	6,840	6 00
Neff to Alcorn	196	13,840	6 75

HOGS.

With increased receipts and no improvement in the demand the market is dull and heavy, and as compared with the close of last week, prices have still further declined. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 7¾@7¾, and Yorkers at 7@7¼—tendency continues downward. Following is a report of some of the sales since Monday:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Reynolds to Imhoff	64	12,230	7 50
" " Vetter	53	8,980	7 50
Henderson to Davis	51	10,320	6 80
Taylor to Eri man	81	11,980	6 90
" " Imhoff & Co	19	3,790	7 15
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Hast to Hedges	21	3,660	6 80
Ringard to Davis	52	10,070	7 10
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Briggs to Imhoff	118	23,450	7 30
Simpson to Hedges	36	3,550	7 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring $5.70@6.50.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet; closed dull at $1.23¾@1.25¾, for cash and seller April; unchanged this afternoon.

CORN—No 2 mixed easier at 52@52¾c for cash and seller April. This afternoon dull.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 48@50c.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 90¾@91c.

BARLEY—No 2 firmer at 86c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and ½c higher, at 89½c.

PROVISIONS—Less active and lower.

MESS PORK—Dull and unchanged; buyers offer $20.12½ seller April, and @20.62 seller May.

MEATS—Nothing doing.

HOGS—Active and firmer at $6.40@7.00.

CATTLE—Dull and 15@25c lower, at $4.50@ 7.12½.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 29—Cotton: good ordinary and good middling ¼c lower; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; sales 10,000 bbls; State $6.25@6.45; common to prime western $6.30@6.70; round to choice $6.75@ good extra $6.80@6.90; extra $7.25@7.75; Ohio extra $6.90@7.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer and no sellers below quotations; closed weak; spring mixed 92c. Corn quiet and weak; $1.02@1.03 for red and amber $1.06@1.11. Rye, barley and oats unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; mixed western 82@83¾c; firm but unchanged; mixed western 82@83¾c; yellow 84@86c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 62@63c. Hay quiet. State hops 32@35c. Wool quiet and weak at 37@39c; Orinoco 25@28c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 46@47c; pulled 44@46c; California 40@43c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Molasses nominal. Rice 8¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 21c; refined 25½c. Pork drooping; mess, new $21.00@21.62; old $21.25@21.37; prime pork 18@18½c; prime mess, new $19.00@19.50; April and May $21.25@ 21.50. Beef quiet; Mess 10@15c; extra 13@17c; hams 24@31c; prime mess 27@28c. India 58@62c. Cut meats quiet; hams 12@15c; shoulders 8½@ 8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle dried 12¾c; June 12¾@13.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake 21¾@21¾c; Baltimore 21¾c; iron Scotch pig 32@34c; United States 32@36c; bar 75c; Russia sheet 10½@11c; good cut nails, $4.40; clinch $4.75; horse shoe 10@10½c.

LATEST.—Flour drooping; $6.50@6.80 for shipping extras. Wheat drooping; red and amber $1.05@1.10. Corn steady at 66@66¾c. Pork dull. Lard dull; June 12¾c. Eggs steady; fresh 14@15¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The demand is less active both with jobbers and agents, while prices rule generally steady at 12¾c for best makes of heavy brown sheetings, 12c for Pacific Ex and Stark A, 11c for Augusta and Cabot A, 10c for Broadway and Massachusetts E, 9¾c for Pepperell N, 22¾c for do. 7-4 sheetings, 25c for 8-4 do, 27½c for 9-4 do, 32½c for 10-4 do., 37½c for 11-4 do., and 42½c for 12-4 do. Brown drills are steady and in limited demand at 12¾@13c for best makes, the latter an extreme; 9c for Bates' Corset Jeans, 9¾c for Canoe River do., 10c for Indian Orchard, 11¾c for Amoskeag duck, 11c for Kearsage Satteens; 13c for Amoskeag. Bleached muslins; 14½c for Bartlett; 16c for Pocasset stone, AA do; 11½ for Wamsutta muslins; 21c for Dwight Cambric; 20c for Wamsutta muslins; 21c for New York Mills. All the colored cottons are dull and inactive and somewhat weak, except for some few favorite brands which keep sold close up. Prints have passed into the hands of commission men more freely recently, but the supply is ample for all the requirements, and there is no certainty at what time the prices may break up, so long as the agents permit Chicago dealers to undersell New York jobbers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c. Flour firm; family $6.30@6.50. Wheat; advance asked but none established; sales at $1.37@1.38. Corn firm; sales at 57c in bulk. Oats; No. 2 spot 52c. Rye firm at 86@ 95c. Sugar; New Orleans 9@11¾c. Molasses firm at 65@66c. Linseed oil firm at 92@93c. Lard oil quiet and weak at $1.03@1.05. Lard firm at 13c. Butter quiet at 28@35c. Clover seed unsettled; sales at 8½@9c on arrival. Timothy seed $2.50@3.62½. Timothy seed quiet and unchanged. Pork drooping; sales at $20.55. Lard, bulk meats and bacon nominally unchanged; sales of bulk sides, clear rib at 9¾c. Bacon nominal to a limited extent at 8¾@10¾@11c, but hardly any out of smoke; generally speaking the market is dull and the demand trifling, but there is no pressure to sell. Tobacco firm; sales of 335 hhds of lugs at 3¾@4½c; leaf $10@46; trash $4@6. Whiskey firm at 86c. Apples scarce firm and higher at $5@6.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Tobacco active and firmer; sales 169 hhds; lugs $5.50@6.75; low to medium leaf $17.00. Cotton weak; middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour stocks fair demand, light and steady; extra family $6.50@6.75; fancy, little doing and steady. Mess pork quiet $20.50 asked for round lots but no buyers. Bacon in fair demand, round lots sold at 8¾@ 10¾@11¾c. Packed bulk meats quiet 7¾@8¾c @10¾c loose in round lots. Hams steady; sugar cured 15¾c; plain 13¾c packed. Lard prime heavy in tierce 12¾c; kegs 13¾c. Whisky quiet and steady 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine $6.25; double extra $6.75, treble $7.25; Corn easier 59@61c Oats dull at 63c; Bran $1.05@1.10; hay easy; prime $24; choice $26; Pork firm at $21.50@21.63; Bacon—shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11@11¾c; clear sides 12c; Hams 15½@16; Lard dull; tierce 12½@13; kegs 13½@13¾; Sugar, prime 10@10¾c; Molasses, fermenting 60@63c; rebarreled 40@50c; Whiskey, western rectified 85@95c; Coffee 14@15½c. Sterling $1.21½; New York $1.21¼@1.21¾. Premium gold 10¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 29.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1.45; No 1 red Wabash $1.46¾; No 2 held at $1.44, $1.43 offered; No 3 white $1.42; No 3 white Wabash $1.55; No 1 amber Indiana $1.45; No 2 do $1.60. Corn steady; high mixed 60¾c; low do 58¾c; yellow Michigan 59¾c; no grade 57¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 54c; Michigan 55¾c. Clover seed dull and nominal at $5.65.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—Cotton dull; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; clear ribbed sides 10¾c packed. Bacon: clear sides 12¾c; shoulders 10¾c; sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13¾c. Corn 67c. Oats 75@80c. Wheat $1.20@1.50. Flour $5@8.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Flour: extra spring nominal at $5.75@6.85. Wheat closed dull; No. 1 $1.30; No. 2 $1.25¾. Oats: No. 2 dull at 50¾c. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady 60c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs $7@7.50. Provisions firm. Mess pork $20.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active; sales 22,000 bushels; No. 1 red winter $1.45; No. 2 $1.43. Corn quiet; high mixed nominal at 58c. No. 1 State Oats. Crude petroleum nominal $4.80; refined, firmer feeling but unchanged, at 22c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—First cotton trade sale of the Girard Mercantile Co. took place to-day—sales of 1000 at 12 for good ordinary to 15¾ for middling.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 29.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; extra $1.53, with no buyers. Oats firm at 56c for mixed and 57c for white. Clover seed unsettled at $7.25@7.50.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—Cotton firm at 14¾c. Receipts of 1,445 bales. Shipments of 2,569 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

MOBILE, March 29.—Cotton dull at 14¾c.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 12¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Flour quiet and weak; extra family $7.00@7.37. Wheat declined; red western $1.66@1.67. Rye $1.05. Corn, yellow 80@82c; mixed western 77c. Oats 62@ 63c Western. Barley $100. Petroleum, Crude 17¾c. Whisky steady at 92¾@93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade lower; Ohio and Indiana $1.55 @1.60. White Southern Corn 81c; yellow 80c; mixed western 75@76c. Oats 64c. Provisions unchanged, Whisky firm at 92c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—*Through*—69 packs confections, 1 do tea, 1 do ex; 14 do do, Kramer, V & Co; 112 do do, E & C Magaw; 120 do groceries, Arbuckles & Co; 26 do do, L J Blanchard; 34 do Johnston & Co; 2 pkgs bbls sugar, 100 bxs oranges, Reymer Bro; 30 pkgs fruits, W J Steel Bro; 10 bbls tar, 10 do pitch, R D Clarke & Co; 30 pkgs fruit, W Frame; 20 bxs tea, 6 bgs sugar, Rinobart & S; 6 bgs b seed, 9 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 16 pkgs groceries, D Scott & Co; 76 bxs do, Mellis, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 7 bxs tob, Carter Bro; 20 bgs coffee, W Cooper & Co; 10 bbls oil, Jas Gallery; 75 bxs glassware, Dilworth, Bindley & Co; 2 do do, Fleming & Co; 5 bbls oil, W Delange; 30 bxs raisins, E Heazleton; 15 pkgs tea, Haworth & Co; 17 do, W Wilson & Co; 2 pkgs fruit, Wm Frame; 6 do prunes, W Millar & Co; 3 bbls molasses, G A Martin; 20 bxs cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 6 pkgs bbls, J H Sellers & Son.

Allegheny City.—15 pkgs d goods, W Semple; 7 do do, Dunlap & S; 5 do do, Spencer, Jones & Co; 3 do do, J H Irwin & Co; 10 do do, Keech, B & Co; 14 bbls sugar, 6 do bbls, 8 do b potatoes, J Kohen; 25 pkgs b ware, J McCutcheon; 10 cases liquor, R & W Jenkinson; 2 bxs tea, Alexander Bro; 11 pkgs groceries, S Moore & Co; 12 bbls d wood, W Brill; 6 cases c goods to J Armstrong & Co; 25 bbls pickles, W Seddon; 1 case prunes, C Reiss; 6 bxs tea, E Byrne.

Local.—14 sks potatoes, S Ewart & Co; 2 bbls eggs, L J Blanchard, 2 bxs c fruit, H Rea Jr; 1 bbl d apples, H Riddle.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 29.—5 cars metal, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Bryan & Cuthey; 2 do do, Kennedy, K & Co; 1 do do, Massey, Bro & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do scrap iron, Maloney & S; 8,000 ft lumber, Jones & Hill; 8,000 do do, Bender & S; 8,000 do, G & Mansfield; 50 m shingles, J Neel; 8,000 do do, J Gillespie; 8,000 do do, R A Clark; 8,000 do do, Slack & S; 8 bbls flour, W Spaulding; 10 do do, Bryce, Walker & Co; 334 bgs potatoes, McKirdy & Co; 331 do do, J B Campbell; 3 bbls do, R Pitcarn; 6 cases mustard, Rimerman & S; 8 bbls d k, J H Weld

HOME NEWS.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are respectfully requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

Many families were moving last night.

All quiet on the South Side yesterday—not an item to be found.

Ten Dollars a day is the price charged by owners of express wagons for moving.

Alderman Thomas desirous of rivaling some of his Grant street brethren is having new signs painted.

Why go to the auction and pay for old second-hand furniture, that you can buy new at C. A. Boucher's, No. 45 Smithfield street.

Save your money and have C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, re-finish your old furniture, and it will look just as good as new.

We see by our exchanges that the exhibitors of the double headed girl were made to pay board for two in Philadelphia last week. They must charge for mouths, not stomachs, there.

Convalescent.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Alderman Shorrin, who has been confined to his room since Friday last, is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his business.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. E. F. Baldwin, the accomplished editor of the Peoria (Ill.) *Review*. He proposes remaining in our city a few days, and we hope his visit may be very pleasant.

Trustees Elected.—At a meeting of the College of Beaver held on Wednesday, the 22d inst., V. Harding, Esq., of Washington, James H. Hopkins, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Hon. D. X. Junkin, D. D., of New Castle, were elected Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths and resignations.

Bond Forfeited.—The bond of John Kemmell recently prosecuted for removing and secreting goods in order to defraud his creditors, was yesterday declared forfeited by Alderman Nicholson, John having failed to come in time when the hearing was called. Charles Path, the security, is anxious to learn tidings of the whereabouts of his friend.

A horse attached to a wagon, belonging to George Kimberly, a butcher in Allegheny, yesterday made a rapid circuit of the Diamond Square, and then vainly attempted to enter the vehicle lovingly around a post in front of Leech's drug store. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the horse stopped, and so did the wagon—what was left of it.

Alleged Theft.—A warrant was yesteday issued by Alderman McMaster, on oath of Sarah Stoot, charging Matt McKee, Alias "Brwline" with larceny. The prosecutrix alleges that the accused broke open her trunk and stole a ten dollar bill from it, and that when charged with the theft he acknowledged it. A warrant was granted his arrest.

Alderman in Trouble.—Mr. Robert Pollock, an attorney at law, yesterday preferred a charge of assault and battery before Alderman Strain against Alderman Bowden of Allegheny City. The prosecutor alleges that while engaged in cross-examining a witness before the said Alderman he was forcibly ejected from his office. A warrant was issued.

Painting up—Our enterprising friend, Mr. James E. Burns, the popular druggist, whose elegant establishment, the head quarters for toilet and fancy goods, is at the corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, is thoroughly refitting and repainting the same in order to have everything in keeping with the choice fresh stock of Drugs and perfumeries he has just received.

Race Horse Stolen.—Information was received in the city yesterday, that the racer "Lady" had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Philby at Leetonia, Ohio, together with another horse and wagon. The owner estimates his loss at $1,500. Mr. Philby had just removed from this city to Leetonia within the past few days. Detectives are on the track of the thieves.

Change of Firm.—The *Manufacturer's Review and Pittsburgh Prices Current* has partially changed hands, Mr. John C. Harper having disposed of his interest to Mr. Charles McKnight, who, with the former partner, Messrs. Lowry and McConnell, will hereafter conduct this enterprising and reliable journal. We wish the new firm a continuance and increase of that success and prosperity which ever attended the old one.

Amicable Adjustment.—Mary Backer, made oath before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, charging Michael Kelly with assault and battery. Her statement is that she and defendant with several others, met in a house on Fifth avenue, near Grant street, and Michael struck her twice in the face. A warrant was issued and the case arrested and brought to the office where an amicable solution took place, and the charge was withdrawn.

New Railroad Project.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Senator Anderson, of Allegheny county, has introduced a bill in the State Senate to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company. It names about a dozen citizens of Allegheny—Joseph McClarren, of Washington county, Thomas Bigger, John Wilson and David Anderson, of Beaver—as incorporators, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, to be increased to one million, if necessary. The road is to run from Pittsburgh by way of Little Beaver river in Beaver county, or near there, with branches not exceed ding five miles long."

Runaway on Fifth Avenue.

Yesterday morning as one of the baggage wagons belonging to the Union Depot Hotel was being driven along Fifth avenue, the horse became frightened at some of the flying signs in the neighborhood of Burnell's Museum, and dashed down the street and collided with a cart, upsetting the wagon and throwing the driver and a boy out on to the street, neither of whom fortunately were much hurt. The wagon did not fare so well, however, as the top was smashed to pieces, the shafts broken short off and two of the wheels demolished. The horse continued down the street, and was caught at the corner of Market street.

Fire in Allegheny.

The alarm of fire struck from box 4, at a quarter past six o'clock yesterday evening was occasioned by the burning of a one story building on Beaver avenue, near Spruce St., fifth ward, Allegheny city, owned and occupied by Messrs. Meggraw & Co., as an engine house and place for roofing tar. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace, and the building was totally destroyed—loss about two hundred dollars. No insurance. The Friendship Engine Company did not arrive on the ground until after the building was consumed, having mistaken the number of the box from which the alarm was given.

Fell from a Scaffold.

Yesterday two carpenters named Miller and Johnson, employedby Messrs. Mc Kain and Forrester, contractors for a portion of the High School Building, met with quite a serious accident. They were standing upon a scaffold which suddenly gave way and precipitated them to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. In the descent one of them fell on his knee, causing some joice and injured him self severely. The other was very badly hurt also. They were taken to their homes on Bear avenue, Allegheny and medical aid summoned. At the latest account they were doing well.

Robbery on Duquesne Way.

On Tuesday evening the residence of Mr. T. Laughlin on Duquesne Way, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was entered by some thieves and robbed of a small lot of silverware. The entrance was effected by stepping from the door steps to the window-sill of the parlor and raising the window through which they passed to the dining-room, where on the sideboard, they found some table ware consisting of a dozen silver napkin rings, a cream pitcher and two small cakers in which they carried away with them. Nothing else was disturbed. Officer Rivers made an search of the pawn-office establishments for articles, which were marked "T. L.," but without finding any of them.

Reparation.

Ida L. Morris came before Alderman McMasters yesterday and told a most piteous tale of sorrows and misery. She stated that one Philip L. Perry, had paid assiduous court to her for a long period and at length won her affection. This accomplished he took advantage of the confidence engendered and seduced her, which "well nigh crushed him but made her poor indeed." The result was that the good Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the perfidious Philip, who by some means heard of the proceedings, and at once held him to the domicil of the injured girl, and after thence to the house of a clergyman and made the only reparation known to the moral law.

Cut His Face.

Yesterday about noon a man some-what intoxicated named William Hayne, a wagon maker by trade, while walking along the track of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad between Smithfield and Federal streets Allegheny, fell through the trestle work into a coal yard beneath, a distance of seven or eight feet, striking on his head and shoulders, bruising and cutting his face in a horrible manner, although slightly stunned he was able to cry lustily for help and soon brought two police officers to his assistance, who picked him up and conveyed him to the Mayor's office where he remained until he recovered from the effects of the fall when he was allowed to depart for his home.

Time Ahead and Ahead of Time.

We have always maintained that our enterprising and go-ahead-ative friend, Mr. W. G. Dunseath, the popular jeweler of No. 56 Fifth avenue, somewhat of the business. Yesterday we were more than convinced of the correctness of our opinion, for in his elaborate show case we examined the most elegant and costly watch that, has yet been introduced into the Pittsburgh market. It was Eugene Lecoultre's manufacture—Lecoultre being one of the most famous of the Geneva watchmakers, and a rival in point of reputation to Jurgeson and Nardin. This watch Mr. Dunseath ordered last October. It is medium size, but for fullness of appointments and ingenuity in the construction of some new features which have never heretofore been attached to which have never before been attached to a time piece, it excels. Not only does it point out the number of minutes, seconds, &c., but it even presents a beautiful dial showing the month, the date and the year with unfailing accuracy, likewise the phases of the moon to a nicety. Altogether it is a mathematical miracle, and a most choice piece of workmanship, which rare and choice piece of workmanship, which rare and choice piece of workmanship, which a prince, not to speak of one of our own Democratic citizens, might well feel proud of. The cost of the watch alone is $500. Following is a technical description of it: Gold hunting case watch, stem winder, of it: Gold hunting case watch, stem winder, straight line escapement, spherical hair spring, ruby cap jewelled, perpetual calendar with the phases of the moon, nickel movement, compensation balance, adjusted to heat, cold chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and positions, extra gold and carystal caps, and positions, extra gold and carystal caps, and positions, extra gold and carystal caps. Those who cannot understand the description will find the watch itself on exhibition at the store, 56 Fifth avenue.

"PROMINENT GENTLEMEN."

Their Modesty and Amusements—A Mysterious Document not for Prying Eyes—Afflicted Families Relieved.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock was the time appointed for the hearing in the "cock-fighting" case, the particulars of which were given in the GAZETTE several days ago. It will be remembered that a number of lovers of this exhiliarating and ennobling amusement invaded the premises of Harvy Van Voorhis, at Oakland Park with the fowls, and continued their foul proceedings during the remainder of that afternoon. The owner of the place was absent at the time but upon being informed of the invasion came before Mayor Brush and instituted legal measures for the punishement of the trespassers.

Inasmuch as many "prominent men" were said to be implicated in the affair, and it was rumored able counsel had been employed, a racy exhibition was anticipated, but these expectations were altogether too high. The hearing proved to be the very essence of insipidity. But one of the accused put in an appearance, and his name graces the magisterial docket as Brown. He had been a lookerson, and the hearing deemed the facts that being in charge of the Park, he had invited the others to come in, which invitation they accepted, and thus were plunged into trouble. Originally the sporting men had been bound for another locality. The Mayor, after hearing this and the circumstances, mulcted Brown in the sum of $10 and costs.

While Mr. Brown was being disposed of, there were some mysterious movements observable in other quarters.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, And gathering tears and tremblings of distress Among sundry other parties who hovered around the magisterial desk. These were they who had gathered to represent their friends; the friends of the principals who had declined to respond in person, but with wise foresight had each sent in a little donation of thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents to His Honor to satisfy the docket. Furthermore, that docket, as carefully as a veiled mystery in a cloister, was kept from the rude gaze of the inquiring multitude, among whom the reporters figured conspicuously; but reportorial, nor other human vision, save that of His Honor and his clerk, looked not upon those mysterious pages, and the "prominent gentlemen" were thus, perhaps only for a time, shielded from unenviable notoriety.

In explanation of this secrecy it was given that the prayers and tearful entreaties of the "prominent gentlemen" had touched the sympathetic heart of His Honor, who was thus induced to accede to their commendable modesty and penitential desire for seclusion: and as the light of the countenances shone not within the magistrial sanctum, they avoided that public recognition of their virtues which otherwise might have been cheerfully accorded them. That these gentle influences brought to bear upon the magistrial mind were of a peculiarly touching character, may be inferred when it is known that in behalf of one that a dying father's dissolution would be hastened should he learn of his son's sportive proclivities; another sadly plead for obscurity, in behalf of the health of an invalid maternal parent; a young wife's heart was kept from breaking, by the privacy accorded a third, and in short, family mourning, in number as many as the accused, were prevented, and the sorrows of many afflicted households, assuaged by the considerate mercy of His Honor. Who could withstand such appeals? and is it to be wondered at that that docket is a sealed book, so far as it relates to the "prominent gentleman's" cognomens.

Will our readers bear with us kindly, and not ask for those names.

TAVERN-KEEPER'S OPPONENTS.

The Temperance Men at Work—Organizing in Earnest—Preparing for Friday.

The Temperance Men held another meeting at the rooms of the Christian Men's Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was rather more select than numerous, but that fact appeared to have no depressing influence, the effervescence of humor and enthusiasm and earnestness being in no apparent degree diminished; the workers evidently proceeded with a sublime faith in the ultimate success of the "little leaven" in leavening the whole lump.

The attendants gathered in the parlor of the association, and Rev. Dr. Howard opened the proceedings with prayer.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Robert C. Totten was called to the chair, and Dr. Wray selected as Secretary.

President Totten said this was the first meeting of the kind he had had an opportunity of attending, and would therefore have to ask some person to explain more fully the object of the assembling.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Mr. Bell, as explanatory. They were approved.

Reports were called for.

Mr. Bell stated in behalf of the Finance Committee that they were ready to report at the proper time.

Mr. Rabe said it had been thought advisable for the temperance men to meet again before the assembling of the License Board on Friday. The Committee on Organization had been at work organizing in all the districts, and had succeeded pretty well. They had also gotten up a great many petitions, which they hoped would be successful on the first list of licenses to succeed on the second. They had organized movements in the various districts, but didn't want to report that in detail, as it might get into the newspapers and the publicans would know too much of their operations. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cree said he had located fifty taverns in the Second ward, and he thought they would come under the proper classification. No other ward would show such a proportion. Of these fifty, fifteen principals were merely places for the sale of rum, and were in no sense the proper kind of houses. This embraced the Twenty-fourth. Taggart, however, was not actively engaged in the business there, but was employed here as bar-tender at the Mansion House saloon. The allegation was that this was but a blinder—Taggart being in receipt of barrels of whisky from the distillery on the river, which he disposed of here by wholesale without paying any license.

The officers hearing of this mode of procedure made the information as stated, upon which the accused was arrested. He waived hearing and gave bail for trial.

Micheal Hays who, it will be remembered, was arrested on Wednesday without license at Cannonsburg, was brought up for a hearing yesterday morning. He waived that formality, however, and in default of $1,000 bail went to jail for court.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was a very small but appreciative audience in this house last night to witness the representation of "Oriana," in which Miss Lizzette Bernard, the charming pianist, banjoist and dancer assumes four characters. The piece is exceedingly well put upon the stage, and all the characters, especially those of Messrs. Gottbold and Irving, well played. It will be repeated to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—The very popular pantomime of "Nicky Nobody, the Boy in Trouble" still holds the boards at this establishment, and is received with the most uproarious applause at each successive representation. Miss Madlle. Conchita Ronzati makes her first appearance to-night.

THEATRES VARIETIES.—The Blondes and Brunettes are the popular attraction at present, among the many great sensations with which Manager Aimes has favored his patrons this season They appear in new dances nightly.

MASONIC HALL.—The curious in physiology will have an opportunity of gratifying their penchant at this hall, on Monday night next, in viewing one of the greatest wonders ever produced by nature, in the person of the double headed, single bodied and double limbed girl.

TO-NIGHT Miss Anna Dickenson is to lecture in the Library Hall upon "Joan Arc." This is one the Association's course of lectures, and will doubtless be crowded, as most of her lectures have been this winter. Miss Dickenson is said to be less abusive and offensive in speaking of Joan of Arc than in most of her oratorical efforts.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The attention of this court was occupied yesterday in the disposal of the following cases:

Charles Thompson, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, a fine of 25 cents, and undergo two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The first case taken up for trial was that of William Engel, indicted for malicious mischief on the oath of John Mack, who charged him with shooting a "large female hog," the property of Mack. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Carson plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Eli Brooks. Sentence deferred.

The case of George Comer was next taken up; the prosecutor in this case was Henry Flath, who charged the boy Comer in company with David Patton, with the larceny of clothing to the value of $32.50, from the store of the prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents, the cost of prosecution and that he be committed to the House of Refuge. David Patton, who was also charged in the same indictment with larceny was found guilty. Sentenced deferred.

Next was Owen J. McCann, indicted for fraudulently buying five barrels of whisky with intend to prevent the same from being levied upon by the execution in the hands of the Sheriff, with the intent of defrauding his creditors. The whisky was valued at $225. Charles Connelly is the prosecutor in the case. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Isaac Gilder.
Com. vs. George Hall, two cases.
Com. vs. Ellen J. Reilly.
Com. vs. Maryland McHenry.
Com. vs. M. J. McLaughlin.
Com. vs. Michael Geyer.
Com. vs. Henry Lennewig.
Com. vs. E. B. Morgan.
Com. vs. Michael Herrington, et al.
Com. vs. A. J. McCoy.
Com. vs. Sidney Shaw, et al.
Com. vs. Richard Roberts.
Com. vs. William White, et al.
Com. vs. James Parkes, Wm. Flinn, et al.
Com. vs. A. McCarty.
Com. vs. Wm. Daze.
Com. vs. Frank Morgan.
Com. vs. Amos Muster.
Com. vs. Fred Altmos.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—In the case of Ewerson, Preston & Co. vs. J. W. Bradstreet & Co., reported on trial before Judge Sterrett, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $2,436 89.

The case of Caskey, Baldwin & Sterrett's branch was that of Francis C. Howell vs. David Nicholas, executor of J. B. Howell, deceased. This was an action of trover for services rendered deceased in his lifetime.

The case of Daizell, Lindsay & Co. vs. Stanton Deferred in which it is known in behalf of one that a dying father's dissolution would be hastened should he learn of his son's sportive proclivities; another sadly plead for obscurity, in behalf of the health of an invalid maternal parent; a young wife's heart was kept from breaking, by the privacy accorded a third, and in short, family mourning, in number as many as the accused, were prevented, and the sorrows of many afflicted households, assuaged by the considerate mercy of His Honor. Who could withstand such appeals? and is it to be wondered at that that docket is a sealed book, so far as it relates to the "prominent gentleman's" cognomens.

Will our readers bear with us kindly, and not ask for those names.

TAVERN-KEEPER'S OPPONENTS.

The Temperance Men at Work—Organizing in Earnest—Preparing for Friday.

The Temperance Men held another meeting at the rooms of the Christian Men's Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was rather more select than numerous, but that fact appeared to have no depressing influence, the effervescence of humor and enthusiasm and earnestness being in no apparent degree diminished; the workers evidently proceeded with a sublime faith in the ultimate success of the "little leaven" in leavening the whole lump.

The attendants gathered in the parlor of the association, and Rev. Dr. Howard opened the proceedings with prayer.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Robert C. Totten was called to the chair, and Dr. Wray selected as Secretary.

President Totten said this was the first meeting of the kind he had had an opportunity of attending, and would therefore have to ask some person to explain more fully the object of the assembling.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Mr. Bell, as explanatory. They were approved.

Reports were called for.

Mr. Bell stated in behalf of the Finance Committee that they were ready to report at the proper time.

Mr. Rabe said it had been thought advisable for the temperance men to meet again before the assembling of the License Board on Friday. The Committee on Organization had been at work organizing in all the districts, and had succeeded pretty well. They had also gotten up a great many petitions, which they hoped would be successful on the first list of licenses to succeed on the second. They had organized movements in the various districts, but didn't want to report that in detail, as it might get into the newspapers and the publicans would know too much of their operations. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cree said he had located fifty taverns in the Second ward, and he thought they would come under the proper classification. No other ward would show such a proportion. Of these fifty, fifteen principals were merely places for the sale of rum, and were in no sense the proper kind of houses. This embraced the Twenty-fourth. Taggart, however, was not actively engaged in the business there, but was employed here as bar-tender at the Mansion House saloon. The allegation was that this was but a blinder—Taggart being in receipt of barrels of whisky from the distillery on the river, which he disposed of here by wholesale without paying any license.

The officers hearing of this mode of procedure made the information as stated, upon which the accused was arrested. He waived hearing and gave bail for trial.

Micheal Hays who, it will be remembered, was arrested on Wednesday without license at Cannonsburg, was brought up for a hearing yesterday morning. He waived that formality, however, and in default of $1,000 bail went to jail for court.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was a very small but appreciative audience in this house last night to witness the representation of "Oriana," in which Miss Lizzette Bernard, the charming pianist, banjoist and dancer assumes four characters. The piece is exceedingly well put upon the stage, and all the characters, especially those of Messrs. Gottbold and Irving, well played. It will be repeated to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—The very popular pantomime of "Nicky Nobody, the Boy in Trouble" still holds the boards at this establishment, and is received with the most uproarious applause at each successive representation. Miss Madlle. Conchita Ronzati makes her first appearance to-night.

THEATRES VARIETIES.—The Blondes and Brunettes are the popular attraction at present, among the many great sensations with which Manager Aimes has favored his patrons this season They appear in new dances nightly.

MASONIC HALL.—The curious in physiology will have an opportunity of gratifying their penchant at this hall, on Monday night next, in viewing one of the greatest wonders ever produced by nature, in the person of the double headed, single bodied and double limbed girl.

TO-NIGHT Miss Anna Dickenson is to lecture in the Library Hall upon "Joan Arc." This is one the Association's course of lectures, and will doubtless be crowded, as most of her lectures have been this winter. Miss Dickenson is said to be less abusive and offensive in speaking of Joan of Arc than in most of her oratorical efforts.

RECORDS OF THE PAST.

Twenty Years Ago—Our Fathers "Wild Oats"—A Fell-Tale Volume.

There are some memories of the years that are gone which, call them up often as we will, are always pleasurable and ever attractive for reverie. Then, for no rose without its thorn, there are others which seem to run even side by side with the sweet recollections, the remembrance of which is rather more disagreeable than pleasing—more bitter than palatable. Thus it is that some of the gentlemen who now command our veneration will gratefully acknowledge our kindness in not referring particularly to a line of information regarding the younger days of some of them, which was revealed in an old docket, that, dust-covered but still well preserved, was taken from an ancient desk, which has just passed through the last stages of dissolution at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

The venerable volume was in its prime in the days of Mayor Campbell's administration, in the years '48-9, when Allegheny was not the metropolitan centre it is now. It was an interesting book then to the unfortunate youths whose names adorn its pages, and now it is doubly interesting as an irrefragable refutation of the Scriptural axiom, "as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." Verily many of the criminal twigs of that day have grown into trees of the present, and give no indication of any evil bendings, and are upright, goodly and fair to look upon.

The old docket, if its records are reliable, and a respect for age will not allow us to dispute it, certainly indicates that there was as much need of a Police Court as now, and a magistrate for offenders. A glance over the closely written pages which are as legible as though but covered yesterday, reveals many names that have become familiar to a local way since then. That esteemed official who, not long since was so highly honored but is not a Pittsburger now, might object if we published him as given to "bender" in those days. Perhaps Alderman, or Adonis of the aldermanic circle would be equally offended if his name were written down as implicated in a fine for a night's lodging at the city's expense. Then, too, that grave and reverend gentleman who was happily "well lit" when "full" in "pictures given," undoubtedly would take it as an affront to be set down among criminals; and we oppine the eloquence from that struggling legal advocate, whose charm court and jury have often acknowledged, would perhaps not be heightened as a retrospect of the scene in the Magistrate's sanctum, from which he learned to be a wiser as he was then a better man; not to mention the many honest yeomen, who in the years since their names were recorded on that docket have gone to a place "in the struggling crowd of men." It might be interesting to the gossip to learn the secrets of that docket, and we suppose it is there to be found as a relief from the past and as a proof that "the evils which men do" does *not* always "live after them" is an invaluable memento of the by gone.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A Young and Prosperous Firm—Where to get work done Artistically, and at reasonable prices.

Some eight or ten weeks ago we announced the formation of a new lithographic firm, composed of Messrs. Huff, Wettach and Limburg, whose long experience in the details of the art, and young men of industry, energy and enterprise. Yesterday we had occasion to call at their establishment on the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, and were surprised to observe into what formidable proportions the business, only in its infancy as yet, had grown. They have drawn to themselves the largest share of the patronage of the heaviest manufacturing and business establishments, our most prominent banks and bankers and now publishers of books. We examined with much care, their specimens of work and compared them with those of other rival establishments and are free to say that in that a great superiority was manifested in the artistic workmanship of Duff, Wettach & Holburg. Indeed, we have seldom seen so much taste displayed, so much real and characteristic art lavished upon the work entrusted to them. The engraving is principally done by Mr. Wettach, a gentleman who has received his training in the best lithographic schools of the country and who has been greatly benefited by a visit to Europe with all the essential qualifications of a true artist. The transferring and painting is under the charge and direction of Mr. Limburg, and he is particularly careful that his work shall possess the impress of superiority when compared with that of any other establishment in the broad United States. Besides the duties devolving upon him as general manager of the establishment, Mr. Duff, a gentleman thoroughly practiced and experienced, attends to the business of the firm. Mr. Huff is a courteous and honorable gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to have transactions. Altogether this young and prosperous firm is well established and we marvel not at the rapidity with which they have advanced in public favor and confidence. Their business is large and deservedly so, for they are careful and pains taking and slight no job large or small entrusted to their care. We commend them to the patronage of our readers, and assure all who may have work to give out in their line that no better place can be performed so well, satisfactorily and cheap.

ERIE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ERIE, March 28, 1871.

The trip from the Smoky City to the shores of the Lake is one of comfort and pleasure. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad is in excellent condition and doing a first-class business in the passenger and freight department. The officers, from Gen. Supt. to brakesman, are well qualified to fill their positions. The use of the patent air brake on this road is highly appreciated by the officers of the road. The Pennsylvania Central is making extensive improvements at this place, looking to the transfer of coal, iron ore, copper, wheat, &c., that will secure them a large amount of business and be a great advantage to this and the surrounding States. The manufacturing firms here are in a healthy state. All are busy. Some have orders ahead for a full display of their wares, and expect to do actively business this spring. Rev. Dr. Lyon was buried this afternoon. He was a man of many friends and respects to his remains. He has resided here for more than forty years. His disease was nervous prostration, and all landmarks are fast fading away. More anon. CHAPULTEPEC.

The Coming Saturday.

Saturday next will be the first of April, all fools day, but those who are buying good furniture should remember they will not be fooled if they call at C. A. Boucher's Furniture Warerooms, No. 45 Smithfield street, and buy their furniture. Mr. B. has elegant parlor suits, as well as plain but neat sets, of all kinds suitable for all, rich or poor. His assortment of dining room, bed room and kitchen furniture is also full and complete and of the very best material. Call at once if you want your furniture, as he is crowded daily with customers, and attention is paid to repairing and refinishing old furniture. Remember 45 is the number.

Spring Goods.

Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.
Spring Goods at Moorhead's.

Moorhead's is the great fashionable centre in Pittsburgh. Tinted Gauze Dress Goods, and he has now a stock in store, at 81 Market street, which has never been excelled.

Letters retained for postage March 30: Billers, David, New Brighton, Pa., 3c. Coulter & Jayer, London, Pa., 3c. Davis, Henry, Norwich, Conn., 3c. Gray, Francis, New York, 3c. Holley, Pa., Jarrettstown, Pa., 1c. McFarland, Mrs., Wilkinsburg, Pa., 3c. Price, M., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. Shareslaugh, J. W., Carrollstown, Pa., 3c. Shriver, Annie, Lebanon Church, Pa., 3c. White, Ella, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*, and prompt relief is found in simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once *Brown's Bronchial Troches* for the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations* are offered, be sure to call for *Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Sold everywhere.

Lace Goods coming into fashion with the opening of the spring season, call at Moorhead's, ladies, No. 81 Market street, and look at the fine display of lace goods with which the house is supplied. You will have no difficulty in making a choice, as the assortment is full and all of the latest style, that there is no fancy, and hardly any purse, which cannot be suited.

Why is it that hundreds visit daily the Furniture ware rooms of C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street? Simply because he is satisfied with a living profit, and therefore sells the same quality and finish of goods much less than any other old established house in the city. Give him a call and see for yourselves.

Ladies "take time by the forelock" by calling at Mc Donald's, No. 81 Market street, and purchase a supply of spring goods from that rich stock which has just arrived.

A little of everything fresh, fashionable, new and cheap just received at Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, has gents' traveling bags cheaper than can be bought in the city. 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

10, 25, 50, 75, $1 00, $1 50 and $2 00 are leading prices at Evans' one-price Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

A new lot of jewelry and fancy goods, in each and every department, just received at Evans', 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Vases, Parian books and figure. A new lot just received at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Neck-ties, collars and hose for 10 or 25 cents at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 29—The cattle receipts continue liberal; 350 cars came to hand against 177 of the same day last week. The market is lower and prices 50 per cent. below those of Friday. The stock is good in quality and at a decline; 50 head of Illinois steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,506 pounds sold at $6.25@7.12½; 13 Indiana, 1,463 lbs at $7.12½; 66 Ohio, 1,120 to 1,392 lbs at $6.37½@7.25; 40 Illinois, 1,346 lbs $7.50; 3 State oxen 1,610 lbs $6.87½; 17 Michigan do 1540 lbs $7.00; 38 Canada 1000 to 1225 lbs $6.25@7.00; and 195 Canada steers 1046 to 1345 inches by 86 feet on Steelbeville road, in the borough of Temperanceville, with buildings $700

A. Whitaker to John C. Andrews, March 15, 1871; lots 1, 2 and 3 in A. Whitakers' plan of lots, Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh; consideration $350

James J. Donnell to James Willis Dalzell, February 11, 1871; 48 by 80 feet on Sturgeon street extension, First ward, Allegheny city $4000

Wm. J. Frazer et al. to Alex. H. Orr, March 4, 1871; 25 feet 6 inches by 120 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny, with buildings $3,400

Robert R. Bailey to Mary A. Renshaw, November 24, 1870; 26 feet 7½ inches by 120 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $7,200

John T. Williams to Henry Dallmeyer, March 9, 1871; 5 acres, 1 rod and 28 perches of land, Killbuck township, with buildings $10,000

13,124. Tinted Glass for Spectacles—T. A. Wilson, Reading, Pa.

13,142. Stove Leg. T. J. Close, Philadelphia, Pa.

13,143. Marine Propeller—G. B. Cocks, Cincinnati, Ohio; ante-dated March 24, 1871.

13,146. Sash Holder—J. J. Diehl, Harrisburg, Pa.

13,149. Shoe and Over-Gaiter—S. R. Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.

13,158. Valve for Oil Tanks—D. Fisher and W. Cunning, Oil City, Pa.

13,157. Feather Renovator—J. Garrett and J. E. Rauch, Philadelphia, Pa.

13,166. Torsion Spring for Cars—B. Hershey, Erie, Pa.

13,167. Machine for Forming Pipe Elbows—H. Hoelier assignor to self and H. S. Hoelier, Cincinnati, Ohio.

13,168. Tool for Wheel—W. C. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

13,175. Horse Shoe Machine—W. R. Justus, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Rubber Horseshoer & Co.

13,180. Peat Machine—Z. Ludington, Fayette Co., Pa.

13,181. Brick Kiln—J. M. McCarthy, Canal Dover, Ohio.

13,192. Buggy Brake—I. L. Meyers, Fergusonia, Pa.

13,198. Medicine or Powder for Horses—J. Norcross, West Newton, Pa.

13,201. Fire Indicator—T. J. Nottingham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

13,212. Fork, Hoe, etc.—Samuel Shelbe, Philadelphia, Pa.

13,214. Stove Jointer—J. Sherman and W. Marriott, Cleveland, Ohio.

13,219. Grain Drier—W. Stark and J. G. Fisher, Toledo, Ohio.

13,220. Heating Stove—W. Stark and J. G. Fisher, Toledo, Ohio.

13,223. Excavator—J. S. Thomas, Mifflintown, Pa.

13,225. Composition for Printers' Inking Roller—A. Non Ribber, Cincinnati, Ohio.

13,226. Flour Bolt—T. M. Walker, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

13,227. Washer and Wringer—P. Weatherbee, Port Washington, Ohio.

13,228. Composition for Treating Iron. S. Weaver, Pottstown, Pa.

RE-ISSUE.

4,310. Grindstone Journal Box. T. W. Brown, assignor by mesne assignor, to Hartser Bros. & Co., Reading, Pa., 58,678, Oct. 16, 1866.

4,314 Manufacture of Sugar—S. W. Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to H. Thomas, part interest. Patent No. 53,307, March 20, 1866.

DESIGNS.

4,735. Bed Quilt. L. Kreuzberger, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Brairer & Co.

4,741. Type. W. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Mackeller, Smiths & Johnson.

4,745. Glass Bottle. W. K. Warner, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to W. R. Warner & Co.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county:

Rudolph Effler to Michael Quinn, July 24, 1869; lot No. 8 in B. Leffler's plan, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh $650

James Sarver to John Koch, January 20, 1871; 20 acres of land in McCandless township, with buildings $1,700

Mary A. Bickar to Charles Cramer, December 1, 1870; lots Nos. 6 and 7 in P. C. Devlin's plan of lots in Baldwin township $600

George Flower to John McKenzie, March 29, 1871; lots Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in plan of George K. Flower, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $750

James J. Donnell to James M. Bailey, February 11, 1871; lot 48 by 80 feet on Allegheny avenue, First ward, Allegheny city $600

Thomas Hughes to Wm. Francis, March 24, 1871; 6½ acres of land in Union township, with buildings $1,300

Andrew Hirsch to Leopold Schaltenbrant, March 1, 1871; lots Nos. 23 and 60 in Joseph Patterson's plan of lots, City of Pittsburgh, with buildings $700

John Brislin to Amelia Graham, 19 feet 3½ inches by 86 feet on Steelbeville road, in the borough of Temperanceville, with buildings $700

A. Whitaker to John C. Andrews, March 15, 1871; lots 1, 2 and 3 in A. Whitakers' plan of lots, Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh $350

James J. Donnell to James Willis Dalzell, February 11, 1871; 48 by 80 feet on Sturgeon street extension, First ward, Allegheny city $4000

Wm. J. Frazer et al. to Alex. H. Orr, March 4, 1871; 25 feet 6 inches by 120 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny, with buildings $3,400

Robert R. Bailey to Mary A. Renshaw, November 24, 1870; 26 feet 7½ inches by 120 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings $7,200

John T. Williams to Henry Dallmeyer, March 9, 1871; 5 acres, 1 rod and 28 perches of land, Killbuck township, with buildings $10,000

A FRAUD.

Pass Him Around

An itinerent journalist yclept, Geo. F. Davenport, who has been employed for some weeks as proof reader on the GAZETTE, beat a sudden retreat on Monday evening last, and left for parts as yet unknown. He did not leave, however, without doing a number of things that will cause him to be remembered here, and carefully watched wherever he may go. He forged a check on a private banking house for eighty dollars, and got it cashed for seventy-five about ten o'clock on the night he took his departure. In his hurry he forgot to pay